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EXAMINER

YAO, KWANG BIN

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2667

DATE MAILED: 01/13/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/594,819

Applicant(s)

WESTBERG, LARS

Examiner

Kwang B. Yao

Art Unit

2667

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 June 2000.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 16 June 2000 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☒ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 4,5.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Priority

1. Acknowledgment is made of applicant's claim for foreign priority based on an application filed in Sweden on 6/18/99. It is noted, however, that applicant has not filed a certified copy of the Sweden application as required by 35 U.S.C. 119(b).

Drawings

2. The drawings are objected to because the descriptive legends are missing in Figs. 2-7. A proposed drawing correction or corrected drawings are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Specification

3. The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because it should be generally limited to a single paragraph on a separate sheet within the range of 50 to 150 words. Correction is required. See MPEP § 608.01(b).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

4. Claims 5 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Art Unit: 2667

Claim 5, the statement of “obtain routing protocol e.g. OSPF” is not clear; because it is not clear whether the OSPF is the only obtained routing protocol, or there are other protocols to be obtained. (Emphasis added).

Claim 8, lines 5-6, it is not clear whether “the last configured router” refers to the auto-configured node which acts like a router, or the existing router.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

6. Claims 1, 2, 4, 6, 9, 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Subramaniam et al. (US 6,070,187).

Subramaniam et al. discloses an apparatus for configuring network comprising the following features: as depicted in Fig. 3, regarding claim 1, auto-configuration of a new node

Art Unit: 2667

(86) to act like a router, the node being a part of an IP intranetwork (74), the IP intranetwork (74) comprising routers (80, 84) interconnected via Point to Point links, The method comprising the steps of establishing a physical connection between the new node (86) and an existing router (84) within the intranetwork (74); establishing a Point to Point link between the new node (86) and the existing router (84), over the physical connection; requesting and retrieving an IP address to make IP communication possible between the new node (86) and the existing router (84) over the Point to Point link; automatically identifying the resources (88) which are essential for retrieving configuration information for the new node (86); automatically configuring the new node (86) by means of the configuration information; and starting a routing protocol to establish network connectivity between the new node (86) and the rest of the intranetwork (74); regarding claim 2, providing the existing router (84) with IP addresses, identifying the essential resources (88), thus making it possible for the new node (86) to obtain the configuration information from the essential resources (88) via the existing router (84); regarding claim 4, obtaining a DHCP Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol address (88) during the establishing of the Point to Point link; and using the DHCP server (88) address, to identify the essential resources (88) which provide the configuration information; regarding claim 6, starting a routing protocol is performed by, sending a so-called "hello-message" to inform the other routers (80, 76) within the intranetwork (74) that a new router (86) is from now apart of the intranetwork (74); regarding 9, means for detecting a new added node (86) connected to the router (84) via a Point to Point link, the router (84) having connections to essential resources (88) which are provided with configuration information so that the new node (86), via the router (84), can identify the essential resources (88), obtain configuration information and automatically be configured to start to act

Art Unit: 2667

like a router; regarding claim 14, essential resources (88) being provided with configuration information and that a new node (86) being added to the existing router (84), is automatically configured to start to act like a router, within the intranetwork (74), by means of the configuration information. See Abstract, and column 10, line 20 to column 15, line 8.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which the subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Subramaniam et al. (US 6,070,187) in view of Hirai (US 6,324,577).

Subramaniam et al. discloses the claimed limitations above. Subramaniam et al. does not disclose the following features: regarding claim 3, providing the new node with standard host names defined for the essential resources; obtaining a DNS Domain Name System address during set-up of the Point to Point link; and using the DNS server to resolve the hostnames into IP addresses thus making it possible for the new node to find the configuration information at the essential resources. Hirai discloses a network management system comprising the following features: regarding claim 3, depicted in Fig. 15, providing the new node (12) with standard host names defined for the essential resources; obtaining a DNS Domain Name System address (36a) during set-up of the Point to Point link; and using the DNS server (36a) to resolve the hostnames into IP addresses thus making it possible for the new node to find the configuration information

Art Unit: 2667

at the essential resources. See column 11, line 45 to column 13, line 7. It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of Subramaniam et al. by using the features, as taught by Hirai, in order to provide less delay for a node which is newly incorporated into the network. See Hirai, column 3, lines 20-26.

9. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Subramaniam et al. (US 6,070,187) in view of Hendel et al. (US 6,014,380).

Subramaniam et al. discloses the claimed limitations above. Subramaniam et al. does not disclose the following features: regarding claim 5, contacting one of the essential resources to obtain routing protocol e.g. OSPF configuration information. Hendel et al. discloses a system comprising the following features: contacting one of the essential resources to obtain routing protocol e.g. OSPF configuration information. See column 7, lines 1-3. It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of Subramaniam et al. by using the features, as taught by Hendel et al., in order to provide an efficient communication system.

10. Claims 7, 12, 13, 17, 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Subramaniam et al. (US 6,070,187) in view of Feltner et al. (US 6,515,997).

Subramaniam et al. discloses the claimed limitations above. Subramaniam et al. does not disclose the following features: regarding claim 7, wherein the IP intranetwork is a part of a BSS within a cellular system and the new node, to be configured to work like a router, is co-located with a BTS within the Intranet; regarding claim 12, by the router being co-located with a BTS; regarding claim 13, the new added node to be automatically configured is a BTS; regarding claim 17, the IP intranetwork being a part of a BSS within a cellular system comprising a BSC

Art Unit: 2667

co-located with a router and at least one BTS co-located with a router, BSCs and BTSs being interconnected via Point to Point link; regarding claim 18, the new node is a BTS, which is added to an existing BTS and is autoconfigured to act like a router. Feltner et al. discloses a system comprising the following features: regarding claim 7, as depicted in Figs. 1 and 4, wherein the IP intranetwork (102) is a part of a BSS (14) within a cellular system (100) and the new node (114), to be configured to work like a router, is co-located with a BTS (114) within the Intranet; regarding claim 12, by the router being co-located with a BTS (114); regarding claim 13, the new added node to be automatically configured is a BTS (114); regarding claim 17, the IP intranetwork (102) being a part of a BSS within a cellular system comprising a BSC (28) co-located with a router and at least one BTS (114) co-located with a router, BSCs and BTSs being interconnected via Point to Point link; regarding claim 18, the new node is a BTS (114), which is added to an existing BTS and is autoconfigured to act like a router. See column 4-7. It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of Subramaniam et al. by using the features, as taught by Feltner et al., in order to provide an efficient auto-configuration system. See column 2, lines 41-54.

11. Claims 10 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Subramaniam et al. (US 6,070,187) in view of Shaffer et al. (US 6,125,108).

Subramaniam et al. discloses the claimed limitations above. Subramaniam et al. does not disclose the following features: regarding claim 10, at least one of the essential servers is a so-called RA Resource Allocation server, handling on-demand resource allocation, the RA having means for automatically obtaining configuration information about the intranetwork; regarding claim 16, at least one of the essential servers is a so-called RA Resource Allocation

Art Unit: 2667

server being capable of automatically obtaining configuration information about the intranetwork and handling on-demand resource allocation. Shaffer et al. discloses a system for enhanced client identification comprising the following features: as depicted in Fig. 1, regarding claim 10, at least one of the essential servers (14) is a so-called RA Resource Allocation server, handling on-demand resource allocation, the RA having means for automatically obtaining configuration information about the intranetwork; regarding claim 16, at least one of the essential servers is a so-called RA Resource Allocation server (14) being capable of automatically obtaining configuration information about the intranetwork and handling on-demand resource allocation. See column 5, lines 26-30. It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of Subramaniam et al. by using the features, as taught by Shaffer et al., in order to provide an efficient communication system. See column 1, lines 5-9.

12. Claims 11 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Subramaniam et al. (US 6,070,187) in view of Silton et al. (US 6,335,926).

Subramaniam et al. discloses the claimed limitations above. Subramaniam et al. does not disclose the following features: regarding claim 11, that at least one of the essential resources is a so-called DRC Dynamic Router Configuration server having means for automatically generate the configuration information to the new node; regarding claim 15, that at least one of the essential resources is a so-called DRC Dynamic Router Configuration server being capable of automatically generating the configuration information to the new node. Silton et al. discloses a dynamic configuration system comprising the following features: depicted in Fig. 3, regarding claim 11, that at least one of the essential resources is a so-called DRC Dynamic Router

Art Unit: 2667

Configuration server (Fig. 3, CONFIGURATION SERVER) having means for automatically generate the configuration information to the new node; regarding claim 15, that at least one of the essential resources is a so-called DRC Dynamic Router Configuration server (Fig. 3, CONFIGURATION SERVER) being capable of automatically generating the configuration information to the new node. See column 2-4. It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of Subramaniam et al. by using the features, as taught by Siltan et al., in order to provide an efficient communication system.

Allowable Subject Matter

13. Claim 8 would be allowable if rewritten to overcome the rejection(s) under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, set forth in this Office action and to include all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Conclusion

14. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Chapman et al. (US 6,643,292) discloses an efficient packet data transport mechanism.

DeNap et al. (US 6,490,273) discloses an ATM architecture.

Brewer et al. (US 5,918,016) discloses a system for automating protocol assignments.

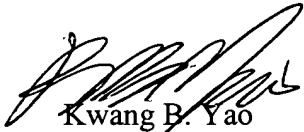
Art Unit: 2667

15. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kwang B. Yao whose telephone number is 703-308-7583. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Chi H Pham can be reached on 703-305-4378. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-3900.

KWANG BIN YAO
PRIMARY EXAMINER



Kwang B. Yao
January 8, 2004